DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TUESDAY, - - - - NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[CONTINUED.]

This amount applied annually would redeem the notes outstanding in four or five years. The credit due to this estimate may be inferred from the following summary of the crop of the Confederate States before the war, taken from the United States census of 1864.

[The Secretary here gives an elaborate table of the cotton, wheat and corn raised, estimated in value as follows—cotton 50 cents per pound, wheat $1 per bushel, corn $2 per bushel; which shows an aggregate in the thirteen States of 5,186,645 bales of cotton, weighing 2,074,258,000 pounds, valued at $1,037,129,000. Of wheat, 42,939,291 bushels; valued at $171,952,164. Of corn, 417,600,804; valued at $835,201,608. Total valuation of the three products—$2,044,282,572.

Of these amounts North Carolina's quota is put down at 145,514 bales of cotton, weighing 58,205,600 pounds, and valued at $29,102,800. Wheat, 4,748,706 bushels, valued at $18,974,824. Corn, 30,078,454 bushels valued at $60,157,128. Total aggregate of the value of the three articles of produce in North Carolina $108,234,752.]

The leading details of this plan or measure to reassure the public of the safety of the currency, and the redemption of it in full, will consist of a ratio in which the selected staples should be combined, and of the provision necessary to equalize the value of the postponed and preceding instalments. The combination of the staples are recommended in this report is 1-9 of wheat, 4-9 of corn, 4-9 of cotton.—The scheme recommended in another place, for the purpose of harmonizing the value of the successive instalments, is the substitution of certificates, bearing interest for the currency, set apart by the holders, in commutation of the tax, or to purchase the tithes. After the most careful investigation I am satisfied that the measure may be successfully reduced to practice.

Under the operation of this system a sure appreciation of the currency may be expected. All will discern the advantage to arise from the acquisition of treasury notes at present prices, and even foreign capital may be expected to absorb a part, for, at the rate of ten dollars for one dollar of specie, the cost of cotton would be reduced to five cents per pound. Confidence may be expected to return; for those who dread repudiation, and those who would regard the return to specie payments with equal alarm, would be encouraged and assured. In imparting increased value and security to the treasury notes, greater reliance in the value of the funded debt would be inspired, for the expenditures would be reduced and the accumulation of debt retarded.

The currency debt being provided for the total remainder, to-wit, the funded debt, would be as already stated $738,340,090

And if to this sum be added the amount of bonds to be sold before the 1st of January, which may be estimated at about 40,000,000

The total sum of interest-bearing debt on the 1st of January, 1865, will be 778,340,090

The value of real and of personal property in the Confederate States in 1860 according to the United States census, taken at specie value, was $5,202,166,107

Notwithstanding the waste and desolation of the war, and the amount of property in the enemy's lines, the subjects of taxation under the act of 17th February, 1864, according to the returns made to the commissioners by the assessors, under the act of 19th August, 1861, is as follows, viz:

Property employed in agriculture:		
Specie value,	$2,900,758,777	
Currency valued at $5 for $1,	14,503,793,890	
Other property:		
Specie value,	1,450,378,379	
Currency valued at $7 for $1,	10,152,655,653	
Specie value,	$4,351,138,156	
Currency value,	$24,656,449,543	

There is an element of our national wealth, taken singly, that exhibits, in a striking view, the amplitude of our resources to meet our wants. I refer to the great staple of cotton. The net proceeds of one bale exported and sold in England at the present price, is about two hundred dollars in gold; and at the rate of ten dollars in currency for one dollar in gold, this is equal to two thousand dollars; and to four billions dollars for the two millions of bales estimated to be still in the country—a sum more than five times as great as the funded debt. The impossibility of realizing the full benefit of this resource under existing circumstances is admitted; but the statement exhibits the abundance of our means; and every effort should be made to apply this great element of wealth and power to the purpose of arresting the progress of depreciation and retarding the accumulation of debt.

I propose an additional duty of five cents per pound on the exportation of cotton and tobacco and the duplication of the duties on imports—payment to be made in coupons of the five hundred million loan, sterling exchange and specie, as now provided by law. The price of cotton in Liverpool being about sixty cents per pound, the deduction of five cents for the tax would hardly have an appreciable effect upon its value in currency. The duty would fall chiefly on the foreign consumer, or be taken from the profits of the exporter; and an important financial advantage would be obtained at a moderate expense to the country. The increased duty on imports would be obtained at a moderate expense to the country. The increased duty on imports would be a small tax on this lucrative trade. If paid by the importer, it would be free from all objection, and if by the consumer, his ability to bear it is abundantly proven by the high price paid for goods. These measures would enhance the value and enlarge the demand for the five hundred million loan.

The expenditures for the six months, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1865, with an improved currency, may be safely estimated at a maximum of $300,000,000; and for the twelve months at $600,000,000

To this amount must be added for the redemption of notes as proposed, the sum of 60,000,000

And for the estimated amount of floating debt 114,000,000

$774,000,000

To meet these demands upon the Treasury, I propose the following scheme of taxation and loans, viz:

1. Taxation, including the tax in kind. $360,000,000
2. Sale of bonds of the 500 million loan and certificates of indebtedness. 409,000,000
3. Import and export dues and miscellaneous receipts 5,000,000

$774,000,000

To raise the amount proposed by taxation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the act amending the act of 17th February, 1864, as will leave the property and income tax in full operation, without the abatements now allowed, viz: Section 1, paragraph 1, of the amendatory act of the 14th of June, 1864 which provides that the value of the tax in kind shall be deducted from the *ad valorem* tax on agricultural property; and section 8, paragraph 2, of the same act, which provides that the property tax shall be deducted from the income tax. By this change the desired amount of revenue will be secured, and the prominent inequalities of taxation, now the subject of complaint, will redressed.

The tax in kind being ten per cent., and its value in currency, $145,000, it follows that the productions taxed amounted, in value to $1,455,000,000; and as the assessed value of the property from which these productions are derived being $1,900,758,778 40 it is apparent that the gross income of $1,450,000,000 is equal to fifty per cent. of the assessed value of the property. Hence an agricultural estate of the value of $100 000, subject to an *ad valorem* tax of $5,000, yielded a gross income of $50,000 The tithe of this income ($5000) paid the property tax, and left undiminished $45,000 of income. This result was the consequence of valuing the property for taxation in specie, and the productions received in payment of the tax in currency. Had the property been valued in the medium in which the tax was payable, the assessments would have been at least $500,000, and the tax $25,000; or had the articles received, in kind been valued, as the property was, in specie, the payment would not have exceeded $2 000, and $3,000 more of tax would have been received in currency.

The inequality of taxation that resulted is made conspicuous by a comparison with investments made in Government securities. The same sum of $100,000, in eight per cent. bonds, yielding $8,000 per annum interest, paid $5,000 tax, and left a clear income of only $3,000. Capital invested in banking presents a contrast equally striking. One of the banks in Richmond, which is referred to as an example only, on a capital of $2,336,000 paid $424,400 taxes, the specie being assessed at eighteen times the value of 1860; and the amount distributed among the stockholders as income was $268,640. On $100,000 consequently, thus invested, the tax was $18,000, and the income $11,500. These inequalities give rise to grave complaints, whilst any amount of taxation equitably distributed would doubtless be cheerfully met.

The collection of a large sum in taxes is essential to the reform of the currency, and the country is in a condition the most favorable to bear the burden. The abundance of money, and high price of every species of property and supplies, would render the payment easy and free from embarrassment. The treasury will derive little aid from this source in the present year. The tax on the currency brought no revenue, operating only as a reduction of the circulation. The other taxes, with comparatively little exception, will be received in four per cent. bonds. The taxes upon property and income respectively, are, to some extent, nominal only; the *ad valorem* tax on property engaged in agriculture being discharged by the credit of the tax in kind, and the income tax on property diminished by the whole sum of the *ad valorem* tax. These abatements, and the payments in four cent. bonds, result in reducing the revenue from taxation (exclusive of the soldiers tax) to about $40,000,000.

The accompanying able report of the Commissioner of Taxes is referred to for much valuable and interesting information on this important subject.

Computing the property of the country at the present estimated value, the following is the existing rate of taxation, viz:

Value of real and personal property in currency, rated at five to seven times the valuation of 1860,	24,656,449,551
Total amount of taxes, including the tax in kind and the soldiers' tax,	287,000,000
which is at the rate of one and one-sixth per cent,	

With this estimate of the resources of the Confederacy, the taxes proposed for the ensuing year cannot be deemed excessive. The sum of $360,000,000 reduced into specie at twenty dollars for one dollar, is only $18,000,000; and this amount, applied to the values of 1860, viz: $4,351,138,157, is at the rate of less than one-half of one per cent. And if the calculation is made in currency, viz: $360,000,000, upon an assessment of $24,656,449,551, it would amount to one and a half per cent. And when it is remembered that with the payment of the taxes quarterly, a measure which I strongly recommend, less than one-fourth of the currency will suffice for the quarter's tax, and the amount collected in any one quarter will be restored to the circulation before another becomes payable, it is apparent that the resources of the country are ample to meet the proposed increase of taxes.

It may be objected that the several measures combined will unduly reduce the circulation, and expose the country to the evils of a declining and insufficient currency. The reply to this objection is, that the evils predicted are, to some extent inseparable from the reduction of the currency and the improvement of its value. Any measures that are successful in effecting the desired reform must, of necessity be followed by the trials that attend upon such a transition. If Congress does not interpose, and by some such measures as I have ventured to recommend, restore the currency, gradually, judiciously, and by means of voluntary action, it will assuredly rectify itself by some violent and disastrous convulsion.

[CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

149. FRANK I WILSON.

Quartermaster's Department,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE A NUMBER OF GOOD NEGRO Carpenters from four to six months. Good wages given and comfortable shops to work in.

W. G. RAOUL,
170—d6t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a teward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

PROSPECTUSES, &C.

THE KEY-STONE.

A MASONIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1865, I SHALL commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine under the above title, to be devoted to the interest of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

I believe that every good Mason will agree with me in the opinion that such a publication will be beneficial in enlightening our less informed brethren, and in dispensing many a calm, kind word of cheerfulness to the hearts and homes of thousands of worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. It will be my earnest purpose to bring to bear whatever humble ability I may possess to make it a reliable custodian of sound Masonic Law and Tenets, ever adhering closely to the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft in all their pristine strength and symmetrical beauty.

Trembling, lest I err, in clothing myself for so responsible an office, I shall engage upon the KEY-STONE such skilled editorial talent as shall keep the lights well trimmed and brightly burning, with the sincere hope that as our work goes forth each month, from the quarries of our labour it may pass an improved inspection and be acceptable to the head and to the heart of every good Master at whose home or hands it may be received.

TERMS:

One subscriber six months,	$ 10 00
Twelve subscribers six months,	100 00
Single copies,	2 00

Masons, Lodges, Chapters, Councils and Encampments will please send in their subscriptions at once.

Address

WM. B. SMITH, Proprietor,
174 Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Every paper in the Confederacy is respectfully requested to insert this prospectus a few times. By so doing they will confer a favour, and shall receive the work regularly.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

Synopsis of Funding Scheme of Currency Bill as to States East of the Mississippi.

NON-INTEREST BEARING $100 NOTES. RECEIVABLE for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1-64 at par.	
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	66⅔
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	56⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inclusive, at	50⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inclusive, at	46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inclusive, at	36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inclusive, at	26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inclusive, at	16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inclusive at	6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Rd Wilde Walker	1870	J W C Watson	1870
Robt Jemison	1868	A G Brown	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro W Johnson	1870	*L M Louis	1870
*Aug H Garland	1868	W P Johnson	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
James M Baker	1870	Wm A Graham	1870
A E Maxwell	1866	Wm T Dortch	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H V Johnson	1870	Jas L Orr	1868
Benj H Hill	1868	Ro W Barnwell	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm E Simms	1870	G A Henry	1870
H C Burnett	1868	L C Haynes	1866
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow	1868	W S Oldham	1868
Thos J Semmes	1866	L T Wigfall	1866
		VIRGINIA.	
R M T Hunter	1868	A T Caperton	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.			
1 Thos J Foster		6 W P Chilton	
2 Wm R Smith		7 David Clopton	
3 W R W Cobb		8 Jas L Pugh	
4 M H Cruikshank		9 J S Dickinson	
5 Francis S Lyon			
ARKANSAS.			
1 Felix I Batson		3 Vacancy	
2 Rufus K Garland		4 Thos B Hanly	
FLORIDA.			
1 St George Rogers		2 R B Hilton	
GEORGIA.			
1 Julian Hartridge		6 J H Echols	
2 Wm E Smith		7 Jas M Smith	
3 Mark H Blandford		8 H P Bell	
4 Clifford Anderson		9 G N Lester	
5 J T Shewmake		10 Warren Aiken	
KENTUCKY.			
1 Willis B Machen		7 H W Bruce	
2 Geo W Triplett		8 Humphrey Marshall	
3 Henry E Read		9 Ely M Bruce	
4 Geo W Ewing		10 James W Moore	
5 Jas S Chrisman		11 Ben F Bradley	
6 Theo L Burnett		12 John M Elliott	
LOUISIANA.			
1 Chas J Villere		4 Lucius J Dupre	
2 Chas M Conrad		5 Vacancy	
3 Duncan F Kenner		6 Jno Perkins, jr	
MISSISSIPPI.			
1 John A Orr		5 Otho R Singleton	
2 W D Holder		6 Ethel Barksdale	
3 Israel Welsh		7 J T Lampkin	
4 Henry C Chambers			
MISSOURI.			
1 *Thos L Snead		6 Geo G Vest	
2 *N L Norton		6 *Peter S Wilkes	
3 John B Clark		7 Ro A Hather	
4 A H Conrow			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1 W N H Smith		6 John A Gilmer	
2 Robt R Bridgers		7 James M Leach	
3 J T Leach		8 Jas G Ramsay	
4 Thos C Fuller		9 B Gaither	
5 Josiah Turner, jr		10 Geo W Logan	
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1 J M Witherspoon		4 W D Simpson	
2 W Porcher Miles		5 James Farrow	
3 Lewis M Ayer		6 W W Boyce	
TENNESSEE.			
1 Joseph B Heiskell		7 James McClallum	
2 W G Swan		8 Thos Menees	
3 A S Colyar		9 J D C Adkins	
4 John P Murray		10 John V Wright	
5 Henry S Foote		11 *M W Cluskey	
6 E A Keeble			
TEXAS.			
1 *Stephen H Darden		4 Frank B Sexton	
2 Claiborne C Herbert		5 J R Baylor	
3 A M Branch		6 S H Morgan	
VIRGINIA.			
1 Robert L Montague		9 David Funsten	
2 Robert H Whitfield		10 F W M Holliday	
3 Wm C Wickham		11 John B Baldwin	
4 Thos S Gholson		12 Walter R Staples	
5 Thos S Bocock		13 Fayette McMullen	
6 John Goode, jr		14 Samuel Miller	
7 Wm C Rives		15 Robert Johnson	
8 D C De Jarnette		16 Chas W Russell	

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—M H Macwillie.
Cherokee Nation—E C Boudinot.
Choctaw Nation—R M Jones.
Creek and Seminole Nations—S B Callahan.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Hon R M T Hunter, President *pro tem.*, J H Nash, of S C., Secretary. E H Stevens, of S C, Secretary. C T Bruen, of Va., Journal Clerk. J W Anderson, Recording Clerk. Lafayette H Fitzhugh, of Ky, Sergeant at Arms. James Page, of N. C., Doorkeeper.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Hon Thomas S Bocock, of Va., Speaker; Albert R Lamar, of Ga., Clerk; James McDonald, De Louis Dalton, Henry C Loving, Assistant Clerk; R H Wynne, of Ala., Doorkeeper.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16,

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of all white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES for the Districts herein named will not be received at the times herestofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek district, Monday, 18th December, 1864.
Panther Branch district, Tuesday, 19th Dec., 1864.
Barney Jones' district, Wednesday, 20th Dec., 1864.
Buckhorn and New Hill dis., Thursday, 21st Dec., 1864.
White Oak and Beaver Creek dis., Friday, 22d Dec., 1864.
Crabtree and Cary district, Saturday, 22d Dec., 1864.

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Nov. 8, 1864. 30—w2t.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

THE FOLLOWING is as correct a list as we can obtain of the members of the General Assembly of this State, to assemble in this city on the 21st of the present month:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Sanders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Col F J McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris,
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

A Great Labor Saving Machine, Suited to the Times.

HAVING SECURED, AS EXECUTRIX ON THE ESTATE of John Lewis, deceased, letters patent for improvements which he made to an old machine for ginning, carding and spinning cotton, by which two girls can do the work of twelve good hands, I am now prepared to sell patent rights for counties or States to any who may wish to make and put this machine in market. My agent, Dr. Robt W. Glenn, whose address is Greensboro', N. C., will be found there at times and is prepared to exhibit and explain the said machine.

ANNE LEWIS,
Executrix.
October 20, 1864. 28—w3w.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

TUESDAY, - - - NOVEMBER 14 1864

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them for publication.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

THE CONGRESS of the Confederate States, under the constitution, is the only power in the Confederacy having the power to declare war against foreign powers and to carry it on by raising armies, levying taxes, and exercising all legitimate powers necessary to its successful issue.—Whatever duty or power seemed by that body necessary to the accomplishment of that end, which does not conflict with the reserved rights of the States or the organic law of the government, that body must of necessity exercise, guided always, of course, by a wise discretion. To prevent the exercise of illegitimate or doubtful powers by that body, the constitution vests in the President the veto power upon all laws passed by Congress, which he deems unconstitutional or which may be clearly prejudical to the paramount well-being of the Republic. Whether the President has the right to veto the laws which he deems inexpedient, has been with propriety called in question, since the constitution has provided another check to the licentiousness of the representative, by making him directly responsible to the people by frequent elections.

This latter wholesome restraint, however, upon the powers of the Congress, is unfortunately in our present circumstances, rendered null upon a respectable minority of the present representation, from the fact that they are removed by the emergencies of the war, from any direct responsibility to the constituency they represent. By what clause of the constitution or by what laws passed by the legitimate authorities in the States of Kentucky and Missouri, the members of the Confederate Congress from those States hold their present seats, the public in the other States may, perhaps, be anxious to know. Nearly equally irresponsible to their proper constituency, are most of the members from Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, except that portion of them found in the Confederate armies. We are thus placed in the anomalous position of having a Congress nearly one-third of whose members, represent a constituency who hold no direct check upon them, except such a number in the Confederate army whose aggregate would scarcely entitle them to one member from these several States—a constituency who pay no taxes, furnish but a moiety of men for the war, and who are not expected to contribute much to its successful prosecution.

We do not enter a complaint against these representatives, nor are we finding fault with the government for allowing them to remain, under the circumstances, but we allude to the fact, simply to suggest the necessity there is for care and wise action on the part of the representation from the States which are relied on for men and means, to guard well the interests of those States in the present emergency. The cause must be sustained. The government must have men and means to resist the power of the invader, but the spirit which rules the hour, may force upon these States burdens which they cannot bear. For instance, it is strongly urged that the war debt shall be as rapidly extinguished as possible during the progress of the war. Does not every one see that if this policy is adopted that the portions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas alone, not in the possession of the enemy, must bear this enormous load—a debt incurred for the common cause, in which Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana and Arkansas will take no share? It is equally so in furnishing men and means to carry on the war.

It is important that the several State Legislatures, now in session or about to convene, should look closely into these facts. A large debt has been incurred for the war, and if measures are now adopted for its early extinguishment, the weight must fall too heavily upon those States alone who are expected to furnish men and means to carry it on. More men will be called for and it is important that the draft upon the remaining States shall be equitable, and regard must be had to the number of men already furnished by these States. We are anxious that North Carolina shall do her whole duty, but it becomes her legislature to learn all the facts of the situation, to possess themselves with all the information necessary to wise action. We trust they will come up to the support of the common government to the full extent of our means, but they have a right to demand, at the same time, that every other State, not overwhelmed by the enemy, shall do theirs.

A NEW SOCIETY. We understand that during the recent meeting of the Baptist State Convention at Warrenton, a society was organized for the purpose of exciting a deep interest in the subject of educating the indigent children of North Carolina soldiers. A Board composed of 50 gentlemen was appointed who will publish the plan in full. We understand that it is not proposed to secure an endowment, but to expend all monies collected in paying the tuition of children at existing schools nearest the residence of their parents.

All communications and contributions for the work may be addressed, for the present, to Rev. J. B. Hardwick, Cor. Sec., at Fayetteville, N. C.

"SIGMA" has our thanks for his favor. Hope to hear from him often.

THE SITUATION has undergone but little change for the last ten days. Forrest is still spreading dismay in Kentucky. He was reported at Paducah a few days ago. Price is maintaining his position well in Missouri. Should Magruder join him as expected, he will not be idle this winter. Gen. Early is still pressing Sheridan further up the Valley and will probably force him beyond Winchester.

Gen. Lee's lines have been quiet, but we anticipate a movement of Grant in a few days. We are still inclined to the opinion that Farragut will move upon the river defences below Richmond, and that the delay has been occasioned by the necessary preparations.

Gen. Hood's advance into Tennessee seems to inspire his army with confidence, and the little information we get of his movements, is of an encouraging character.

As yet there are no indications of an early advance upon Wilmington. A small force of the enemy seems to be in possession of Plymouth and Washington, with no disposition to advance.

"BONDED FARMERS" it appears if kept at home as the government contemplated, would feed the army themselves. It is stated that in North Carolina alone there were 12,000 bonded farmers. Each of these are bound to furnish the government 1500 pounds of bacon and 1500 pounds of beef. The aggregate amount of meat furnished would be 36,000,000 pounds. This is certainly a *canard*, either to the number of "bonded farmers" or the amount each is to furnish. If there be any truth in it, this would furnish about 100,000 men nearly one pound of meat per day for a whole year. If this be true why is it that commissaries and quartermasters and their agents are impressing bacon and beef constantly? We heard the other day that government agents were impressing every seventh cow or cattle beast in the country—also flour, corn, &c. Why is this? Does the Secretary of War or the President know of this? Or have the "bonded farmers" been taken to the front? We hear of large cargoes of bacon recently brought into Confederate ports, yet the impressment still goes on.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS are still foggy.—The statement that Lincoln has been reelected is very much involved in doubt, by the determination of Lincoln to prevent the exchange of papers with us, and his disposition to suppress election returns and the other startling occurrences at the North. We learn from a private source, that information had been received in Richmond that a serious riot occurred in the city of New York on the day of election, and that throughout the North great excitement prevails. The southern people have desired to see a division among the northern people. We should not be surprised to hear of serious outbreaks, whether Lincoln or McClellan is elected. Our dispatches received since the above was written leave no doubt of Lincoln's election.

COL. PETER MALLETT, in charge of Conscription in this State, after an absence of some weeks, on account of ill-health, we are glad to see has returned to his post. The pressure of the office has been very great upon him, but we are pleased to see him much improved. Major McLean, who has been filling the post during his absence, has assumed command at Camp Stokes near Greensboro'.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

James B. Mason announces himself a candidate for the office of Engrossing Clerk at the approaching session of the Legislature. He has before filled this office, and, as far as we know, made a good officer.

Kemp P. Battle advertises $50,000 of N. C Coupon Bonds, issued for the benefit of the Chatham Railroad Company secured by a special sinking fund, providing for their redemption when due.

From a Letter to the New York Herald.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., October 29.

Gen. Hardee having given Major General Foster an official notification of the removal of the Union prisoners in Charleston from under fire, Gen. Foster has had all the rebel prisoners on Morris Island removed to Ft. Pulaski, where they are under a strong guard, and will be made as comfortable as the usages of war will allow.

The rebel sick who came down with the rebel prisoners, instead of being thrust into tents with the well ones, or placed under more disadvantages in fourth rate hospital tents, were detached here at Hilton Head, forwarded to Beaufort, and there given the best of care in the best of hospitals, under Dr. Dalrample. The following are their names:

Lieut Col E Rice, 55th Virginia; Major A A Chandle, 7th Virginia; Major L Fontaine, 4th Alabama; Captains W A Ferring, 3d Arkansas; A Carter, 8th Virginia; G B Fitzgerald; J D Meadows, 1st Alabama; H L W Johnson, 12th Arkansas; W T Johnson, 18th Virginia; George Hopkins, 10th Virginia cavalry; W E O Riley, 9th Louisiana; R W Atkinson, 2d North Carolina cavalry; A J Critcher, 37th North Carolina; E D Camden, 25th Virginia; R S Elam, 22d Virginia; J C Gorman, 2d North Carolina; First Lieuts A A Cathey, 34th North Carolina; W N Ledyard, 3d Alabama; J W Greer, 23d Arkansas; N A Haskins, 25th Virginia; J L Greer, 24th Georgia; A W Burt, 7th South Carolina; J H Gilbert, 57th N C; L C Lebtwick, navy; Jas M Cash, 4th Tenn; U S Chadduck, 26d Va; J Masken, 1st La; C R Darracott, Sturdevant's art'y; S H May, 10th Louisiana; F H Haughman, 1st South Carolina; 1st Lieuts E W Dorsey, 11th North Carolina; W B Burnette, 19th Ark; G B Chalkley, 14th Virginia; Wm H Bedell, 1 t Alabama cavalry; James Collins, 5th Florida; W S Bradburn, 16th Ark; B A Glenn, 22d North Carolina; G B Lang, 11th Virginia; R C Bryan, 4d Tennessee; 3d Lieut A H Farrar, 30th Mississippi.

Fitzgerald and Lebtwick are now here at Hilton Head, and Bryan died on the 8th of October, the only death which has occurred among them. It is probably that these invalids will soon be sent to Fort Pulaski, the hospital of which will afford them every facility for recovery.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.

BIVOUAC LANE'S BRIGADE,
Nov. 7th 1864.

MR EDITOR:—You are not averse, I imagine, to receiving an occasional letter from the army defending this city. We very naturally presume that our friends at home desire to hear from those they have sent to the front. We all were often thought of, tenderly by our fair lady friends and others, while the war was yet a romance, and now that it has become real, earnest, divested of all save its hardships, privations and trials, let us fondly hope that we are still loved by those whose good (or bad) fortunes have enabled them to stay at home. It has been intimated that the people are growing indifferent to their friends in the field. We hope this is not so. So much by way of introduction. I will write you a letter now and then, provided it not be objectionable. There is no news of special moment. The army lies in line of battle as bold and as defiant as ever. I have never seen the army in better trim and readier for the fray than now. It has defended the cause too long, and endured too much to think now of abating one jot of their rights. While Mr. Grant seems as blood-thirsty and as indignant as ever, we see evidence of the drooping spirits of his men. They do not rush to the music of the charge with as much vim as they did at the Wilderness, and well it is so, for there is a period to the limit of endurance, and the yankees are like other folks, at least in some things. Whenever he (Grant) makes a move for the purpose of entering the much coveted Richmond, and fails, he is sure to write to his government that on such a day "I made a reconnoisance in force, with the view of seeing the enemy's position"—that done, he retires. It is somewhat strange that he should take his entire army to do what his cavalry might do. The battle on the last day of September last, was one of these "reconnoissances," and the glorious North Carolina troops whipped Grant and his mercenary people in the wildest disorder. Grant sent Meade, with two or three corps, to cut the South Side Rail Road. The move was made in real good earnest, but the deluded devils met with such a thrashing that they incontinently "skedaddled," and Mr. Grant called it a "*reconnoisance*"

So of the move on Thursday last. The yankee army cooked six days rations, manned their trenches with *new issue*, and went, as they thought, around our works on the right; they, however, could not avoid "their tantalizing breastworks," as a yankee writer is pleased to call them, so they charged our cavalry with their infantry, and finally got to the plank road. They were attacked and badly whipped—everybody here knows this, yet Grant with his usual simplicity, writes his master that it was only a "reconnoisance." It may be that his army can make nothing more than their *side fights*, in all of which they lose largely. I do not wish to be understood as underrating the enemy. The North Carolina regiments of this army bear evidence in their thinned ranks of how the yankees fight; what I mean to say is that they do not accomplish what Grant wishes them to do, that he sets out to fight, is defeated, and, for the sake of his character, denies the fight and writes that other word. Well, so we wag. The yankees have to keep up the spirits of their people at home by lies, of their soldiers with what is more palateable—whiskey; whiskey and lies are two powerful agencies with the yankees. Surely the people of that country will awaken from their delusion and see things as they are.

I am glad to see that our ranks are rapidly filling up. Lane's Brigade, for instance, now commanded by one of the most accomplished and gallant young officers in this army—Col. Robert V. Cowan, is beginning to look like itself again, although it has been in all the fights of the campaign. It has suffered, I imagine, quite as much from battle as any other brigade in the army.

Let the people do their part, send us men and give us their moral support and ere long peace will bless our land. SIGMA.

THE POWER OF A FREE PRESS.

"Give me but the liberty of the Press," said Sheridan in the British House of Commons in 1810, "Give me but the liberty of the Press, and I will give to the Minister a venal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him the full swing of the patronage of office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him to buy up submission and overawe resistance; and yet, armed with the liberty of the Press, I will go forth undismayed to meet him; I will attack with that mightier engine the mighty fabric he has raised; I will shake down corruption from its height, and bury it beneath the ruin of the abuses it was meant to shelter."

It is conceded, we believe, that a Despotism and a free Press cannot co-exist in the same country. The free Press will either overthrow the Government, or the Government will put down the free Press. We had never believed that, in our day, an attempt would be made to put down the liberty of the Press until we saw it. The attempt seems to us sadly ominous, because we have observed that every attempt to establish a despotism during this century has been preceded by the suppression of the freedom of the Press. This is the invariable and inevitable precursor—the flash before the clap—the rattle of the serpent before his deadly spring. The suppression of the free press means the establishment of a despotism. Charles X. tried it preliminarily to his attempt at despotism in 1830, and failed. Louis Phillippe indicated his disposition to overthrow the liberties of his country by attempts upon the press, and he, too, failed. Louis Napoleon suppressed the free press before he suppressed liberty. It is the promonitory symptom always, and it always gives warning of the same thing. The picket guard must be surprised before the sleeping army can be slaughtered. The press must be silenced before liberty can be surprised. Our apprehensions may not be just, but this a sign, and a most fearful one.

If the press, when free, is such a tremendous engine in the hands of those who love liberty, that the first step of every aspirant who seeks to overthrow the existing institutions of his country is to destroy its freedom, what must it be in the hands of such aspirant himself? How long will it be, when there is no free press to give the people warning of each new enterprise against liberty, and when there is an enslaved press to represent each such enterprise as inspired by the loftiest patriotism and the most consumate wisdom, before we have, not the present enlightened and patriotic Senate, but a venal, self-seeking body in its place? How long before the present highly honorable body of Representatives shall be substituted by a corrupt and servile successor? How long before the enormous patronage already enjoyed by the Chief Magistrate shall be let loose in full swing to purchase silence and overawe resistance? How long will it be before liberty itself shall be shaken from its foundations beneath the play of this terrific engine, and bury in its ruins all the fair fruits of a four years' struggle? —*Richmond Whig.*

BONDED EXEMPTS.—We are authorised to say that Judge Saunders, in the case of Bonded Exempts, pending before him on *habeas corpus*, has decided against the parties, and remanded them to service. We learn from a private source, that this opinion of Judge Saunders' concurs with that of Chief Justice Pearson and the other Justices of the Supreme Court Bench.—*Confederate.*

WAR NEWS.

There seems to be no news from Richmond or Petersburg of special interest. Our batteries keep up a constant fire on Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, both night and day.

The returns of the Yankee election have not yet been received, the Yankees having refused to exchange papers, but the election of Lincoln is conceded, although his majority is yet unknown. There is a rumor afloat, however, that McClellan is elected, and that a big riot is in progress in Yankeedom. This rumor is said to be brought by a gentleman just through the lines. That there may be a riot we think quite probable, for we think the public mind at the North just in the proper condition for such a result, but that McClellan is elected, we are inclined to discredit in toto. There must have been something, however, to disturb or to displease the powers that be to prevent an exchange of papers. We will wait and see.

Yankee papers report the capture of the Florida at the harbor of Bahia on the 7th of October, with thirteen prisoners.

Nothing from Georgia, only that Sherman is said to be in trouble and doubt, not thinking whether to go backwards towards Atlanta, or to push forward towards Tenn., or to lie still and await Hood's action.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Passengers by last night's train bring the intelligence that Sheridan's force has been considerably diminished by the sending off of troops in the direction of Washington city. Some of his cavalry have likewise disappeared.

Mosby is reported to have made a descent on another wagon train, on the road from Martinsburg to Winchester, burned a number of wagons and carried off safely some horses and mules. The train was guarded by a detachment of infantry and one company of cavalry.

The Yankee depredations in the Luray Valley were very severe, an immense quantity of grain having been destroyed; but there is now no Yankee force in that vicinity.—*Rich. Dispatch, 12th.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces himself a Candidate, before the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the ENGROSSING CLERKSHIP. His election will not deprive the army of a soldier, being already exempt. The best recommendations he can offer, as to his fitness for the place, is that the Members from his county will give him their cordial support.

If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of the duty of office.

JAMES B. MASON.

November 15, 1864. 177—6t.

$50,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE!

WILL BE SOLD in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction rooms of Creech & Litchford, on Saturday, the 26th November, FIFTY THOUSAND dollars of North Carolina Coupon bonds. These bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company and are secured by a special sinking fund provided for their redemption when due.

No better investment can be found.

Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford Commission Merchants & Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE.
President C. R. R. Co.

Nov. 15, 1864, 37—wtd

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day—payable in the Four Per Cent. Bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of one third—said Dividend payable to the Stock holders on the 20th instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.

The Dividends of Tarboro' Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY,
Cashier.

nov 11—eodtd.

FOR SALE!

$13.500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued for Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R., and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

W. H. JONES.

Nov. 14, 1864. 176—tf.

WANTED,

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS, $5 000 North Carolina Bank Bills, Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates. Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

November 14, 1864. 176—d5t.

AUCTION SALES!

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONday of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, nine likely negroes, as follows:

6 Likely Young Negro Men,
1 " " " Girl,
1 " Negro woman and child. The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sold for no fault.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct. & Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1864. 173—eod3t.

ON MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 21ST INST., at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to the 12 negroes, the following articles AT AUCTION:

1 solid silver Coffee Cup and Saucer.
2 silver plated Cake Baskets.
1 " " Tray.
1 " " Cordial Stand.
1 " " Castor.
1 " " Molasses Cup.
1 excellent Maynard's Rifle.

These articles are of the very best quality and elaborately finished.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Nov. 14, 1864. 176—3t.

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro', N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d and 23rd instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the Greensboro' Female College, consisting of Parlor Furniture, 40 Beds, a lot of Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Bed-Clothing, Tables, Table Linen, Wash-bowls, Pitchers, about 6 dozen Chairs, several sets of Plates, and a small lot of Gas Pipes and Fixtures.

Also, 6 Pianos, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 Guitars.

Also, a large assortment of School Books, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Nov. 7, 1864. 174—eod4t*.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!

200 LBS. BLUE STONE, JUST RECEIVED ON consignment, and for sale by

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers.

Nov. 11, 1864. 174—d4t.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional,

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.

The Senate passed a bill to exchange Bonds for seven Thirty Treasury notes.

The House is in secret session.

From the Valley.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.

An official telegram from the Valley says Sheridan's army is entrenched between Newtown and Kernstown. Two divisions of cavalry attacked Rosser on the 10th, but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing two hundred prisoners and a number of horses. Rosser's command behaved very handsomely, particularly Lomax's Brigade under Col. Payne, and Wickham's Brigade under Lt. Col. Morgan. About the same time another cavalry division attacked McCausland's Brigade at Cedarville, on the Front Royal road and drove it across the run.

Seymour is re-elected Governor of New York.

It is reported that Lincoln has called for a million men.

Lincoln received about one hundred and ninety electoral votes.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.

A letter to the *Chronicle and Sentinel* states that a fight occurred at Rough and Ready between State troops and Yankees. The Yankees were driven back. There are about eight thousand Yankees in Atlanta from all appearances. The place is being evacuated. The trains running from the city are loaded and return empty.

Two hundred mules were captured by our scouts a few days since.

The Yankees have burned most of Canton, Cherokee county, in retaliation for some hung tories.

Latest rumors from Atlanta state that the city was evacuated last Saturday.

Gov. Brown publishes a letter in the *Chronicle* in which he states that Baylor, the traitor, was never clothed with any political or diplomatic functions. He had a commercial commission to Europe and was appointed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature. The statement made that he was ever a member of his staff, the Governor says, is false.

Ex Gov. Hammond of S. C, died at his residence on Beach Island S. C., on Sunday, aged fifty seven years.

The large ware-house of Kiraigham & Co.; at Hamburg S C was burned with contents this morning. Fifteen hundred bales cotton were destroyed. Loss over one million dollars, partly insured. Fire accidental.

From Louisiana.

CLINTON, La., Nov. 12.

Two transports loaded with Yankee wounded have come down White river and gone to New Orleans. This indicates fighting some where in northern Arkansas.

Eight transports loaded with troops and two Parrott batteries have left Morgansea for White river.

The Yankees landed at Bayou Sara a few days ago and commenced pulling down houses and carrying the material to Morgansea to build winter quarters. While there committed such outrages on the persons of ladies that thirty of them have been put in irons and the officers who permitted it are to be cashiered.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.

New York papers and the Baltimore *American* (evening edition of Saturday) have a telegram from Chattanooga dated the 11th which says, on Wednesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, their shells being thrown as far as the Rolling mills. A most desperate attack was made on the Rough and Ready road, the enemy's artillery being within one hundred yards of our works, their infantry and dismounted cavalry came within two hundred yards. Our forces quickly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. We sustained no loss. The enemy was a part of Young's command, and finally retreated towards Macon.

A telegram from Louisville, 10th, says news had been received from Sherman's army of an important and favorable character, but is not published, being considered contraband.

Hood's exact whereabouts is unknown to the authorities.

Federal movements will be developed at proper time and will electrify the nation.

McClellan has resigned his commission in the army, and Lincoln's majority in Grant's army is reported at eight thousand.

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's command has arrived at Paducah.

The *Tribune* says Fenton is elected Governor of New York by 9,000 majority.

Gold 242.

According to the *Tribune*, New York gives Lincoln 8,500, the New England States one hundred and fifty thousand including the soldiers vote, Pennsylvania 20,000 to 30,000 including soldiers vote, Maryland 10,000, Ohio 50,000, Iowa 50,000, Illinois 25,000, Wisconsin 10,000. No opposition to Lincoln in Western Virginia. Missouri voted for Lincoln. McClellan's majority in New Jersey is 7,000. He carried Delaware and Kentucky. The Republicans have gained largely in their Congressional delegations. In Nashville Lincoln received two thousand and McClellan 27.

Lord Lyons is very ill with typhoid fever at Washington.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.

Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE H. D. CABINESS, of Cleaveland County, as a Candidate for Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature.

October 14, 1864. 27—w5t*.

Assistant Door-Keeper to the Senate.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the next Senate of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties if elected.

J. A. GRANT,
Northampton.

Nov. 11, 1864. 173—eod5t.*

To the Members of the House of Commons.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for Assistant Door-keeper of the House of Commons. I have been in the Army of the Confederate States since April, 1861. I am permanently disabled from field service by reason of wounds received in battle, having three fingers shot off and the fourth disabled on my right hand, and one finger on the left hand made entirely useless; and I have a family and four little children depending on my labor for support.

I have been acting for the last nine months, as Orderly in the office of Col. Mallett. I can give the highest recommendation concerning my standing and character as a soldier and gentleman, and if elected will pledge faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon me.

ZACHARIAH ROBERTS.

November 12, 1864. 174—tf.